JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Spinious on Secession and Reconstruction.

His Estimates of the late Mr. Lincoln and President Johnson.

A Defense from the Charge of Cruelty to Prisoners.

THE PRISONER'S DEMAND FOR A TRIAL.

writer who is first to make the prison life of Jefferson Davis transparent, professes to have undertaken his tack in the same spirit of humanity with which he has more than once bound up the wounds of a Rebel soldier. To this, intelligent and liberal men will not care to object, even if some unhappy comparisons might be made. Dr. Craven, is willing to occupy the same relation toward a fallen foe as that which Dr. Barry O Meara bore to Napoleon at St. Helens. There is a greater difference, however, between Jefferson .Davis and Napoleon Benaparte than be-Iween Surgeons Craven and O'Meara. Col. Craven's elegantly published volume is fairly and clearly written, and is an stiempt made in evident candor to give the people of the North an unprejudiced view of the personal life of Jefferson Davis. The author appears to be equally impressed with a respect for the intellectual and individual character of his subject, and with considerate pity for his feeble physical condition. The book is an undisguised plea in the prisoner's behalf, and, it is presumable, has been written with the encouragement of the friends of the prisoner, if not the countenance of officers of the Government. A petition for a sick man is to be expected from a doctor above all men; and a just and magthin is anxions to hear even an informal defense from the prisoner himself. On grounds of taste, we have to regret chiefly that the author has put himself too far forward in the attitude of pleader, and has departed from the boundary of simple and dignified statement upon which the prisoner might be content to rest his case, to give expression to certain candid, but unnecessary political views. We question also the wisdom of publishing. probably with the consent of the wife of the prisoner, a private letter of Mrs. Varina Davis, which, little educated as the Northern public may be in the school of pride, they will deem an incitement to pity rather than to respect of family misfortunes which, on the whole, are not as great as those berne by many humbler Rebels.

Mr. Davis's first remarkable appearance before the reader is in the character of a resistant. On the 23d of May, the third day of his imprisonment, he underwent being put in irons-"a trial severer," says, Dr. Craven, "than has ever been inflicted upon any one who has enjoyed such eminence." Captain Titlew, of the Third Pennsylvania Artillery, was sent to see it performed. NOW MR. DAVIS WAS PUT IN IRONS.

Well " said Mr. Davis as they entered, alightly raising

"Well" said Mr. Davis as they eniered, alightly raising bie head.

"I have an unpleasant duty to perform, Sir." said Capt. Titley; and as he spoke, the senior blacksmith took the shackles from his assistant.

Davis leaped instantly from his recumbent attitude, a flush passing over his facefor a moment, and then his countenance growing flyid and rigid as death.

He gasped for breath, ciutching his throat with the thin featers of his right hand, and then recovering himself slowly, while his wasted floure towered up to vis full hight—new appearing to swell with indignation and then to shrink with terror, as he glanced from the captain's face to the shackles—he said slowly and with a laboring cleast:

"Mr God i you cannot have been sent to from me!"

"Such hre my orders, Sir." replied the officer, blackoning the blackmints to approach, who stepped forward, unlacking the padlock and preparing the fotners to de their office. These fetters were of heavy iron, probably five eighths of an inch in thickness, and commended together by a chain of like weight. I believe they are now in the possession of Major-Gon. Miles, and will form an interesting relic.

"This is too monstrons," grounded the prisoner, glaring hurriedly round the room, as if for some waapin or means of self-destruction. "I demand, Capain, that you let me see the commanding officer. Can he presend that such shackles are required to secore the safe custody of a weak oid mad, so guarded and in such a fort as this "
"It could serve no purpose," reclied Capt. Titlew; "his orders are from Washington, as mine are from him."

"But he can telegraph," interposed Mr. Davis, eagerly, "there must be some noistake. No such outrage as you threston me with it on record in the history of nations. Beg him to telegraph, and dealy until he answers."

"My orders are percenptory," said the officer, "and admit of no dealy. For your own sake, let me adrias you to sabnit with patience. As a soldler, Mr. Davis, you know I must excente orders."

with patience. As a solder, Ar. Davis, you know I miss execute orders."

"These are not orders for a sobiler," shouled the prisoner, leeing all control of himself. "They are orders for a patient for a hangman, which no soldier wearing a sword should accept! I tell you the world will ring with this disgrace. The war is over; the South is conquered. I have no longer any country but America, and it is for the honer of America, as for my own hards and if the far the honer of America, as for my own hards and if he the thought his breast, "rather than inflict on me, and on my people through me, this insult worse than death."

"Do your duty, blackmith," said the officer, walking toward the embrasure as if not caring to witness the performance

"De your duty, blacksmin, said the officer, waiting to ward the embrasure as if not caring to witness the perform-ance. "It only gives increased pain on all sides to protract this interview."

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Northern traits, capped by a Southern portrait of Bevjamin Franklin-"the incarnation of the New-England character, hard, calculating, angular, anable to conceive any bigher bject than the accumulation of money;" though he allows that Franklin had such virtues as "courage, truth, indusiry, economy and honesty." Regarding the members of his Cabinet, he speaks truly of Robert Toombs as "a born Jacobin, a destroyer, not a builder-up;" of Benjamin as his ablest and most faithful counselor, though at first believing, with Mr. Seward, that the crisis would be over in ninety days; and of Pope Walker, Memminger, and Reagan, sometimes with far less compliment, but with perfect plainness and unreserve. Toombs was "always impracticable and reatless," and the Rhetts of South negative-never at home save when in the attitude of conradiction." He describes Foote as a man of "no account or credit-an inveterate place-hunter and mere politician." Of Jackson and Sidney Johnson, and of Lee and Bragg, he speaks with enthusinsm, tenderness and respect; considers the victory of Chickamauga as one of the most brilliant of the war, and imputes the fall of Vicksburg and Atlanta to Gen. Jo. Johnston. When Secretary of War, he considered McClellan the ablest officer in the army; but thought he had been promoted "too rapidly for his own good." Pope was a kind of American Gascon, good scientific attainments;" Sumner and Sedgwick, gallant and able soldiers; Bunter (one of his most determined enemies during the wur), " the soul of integrity, intrepidity, true Christian piety and honor." Grant was a great soldier, beyond doubt, though of a new school; "but if he had not started with an enormous account in bank his checks would have been dishonored before the culmination was reached." The visit of Miss Anna Dickinson to the fort serves Mr. Davis with a text for an old-fashioned discourse on female lecturers. Miss Dickinson has "an undeniable trient, but the talent rather of a Mound or Pythoness than most of the mild virgins who worshiped Vesta," &c., &c. We shall not stop to inquire what amount of that talent was discovered in the South during the war. Mr. Davis, of course, gives a different version of his escape from that of the newspa-pers; and his opinions with respect to friend and fee have the appearance of criticism, though sometimes of preju-At times he shows the solicitude of a good husband and father, and for many days reads his Bible and prayer-

WHAT DAVIS THINKS OF HIS TRIAL. "If the real purpose in the matter be to test the question of cession by trying certain persons connected therawith for ason, from what class or classes should the persons so so

tion of his trial, he says:

book. What will interest most the people of the North

are Mr. Davis's views of his own situation. On the ques-

secession by trying contreason, from what class or classes should the persons we relected be drawn?

"From those who called the State Conventions, or from
those who, in their repective conventions, parsed the ordinance of secession? Or from the authors of the dotrine of State rights? Or from those citizens
who, being absent from their States, were unconnected with
the order, but on its occurrence returned to their homes in the ovent, but on its occurrence returned to their houses to stare the fortunes of their States as a duty of primat allegiance of from these officers of the States who, being alsont on public service, were called home by the ordinance, and, returning, longed their fellow-chitzons in State service, and followed the course due to that relation?

on public service, were called home by the ordinance, and, returning, joined their fellow-citizens in State service, and fellowed the coarse due to that relation?

"To the last class I besup, who am the object of greatest rigor. This can only be explained on the supposition that, having been most knowed. I, therefore, excite most reverge-lat reclings—for how the can it be accounted for?

"I did not wish for war, but peace. Therefore sent Commissioners to negotiate before war commerced, and subsequently streve my attended to soften the rigors of war, in every pause of conflict seeking, it possible, to treat for peace. Numbers of those stready practically pardoned are those who, at the beginning, urged that the black flag should be holsted, and the struggle made one of desporation.

"Believing the States to be cach sovereign, and their union voluntary. I had learned from the Fathers of the Constitution that a State could change its form of government, abeliating all which had previously existed, and my only critice has been obedience to this conscientious conviction. Was not this the universal doctrine of the dominent Democratic party in the North previous to Scene hour. Did not many of the exponents of that party, in the same section, there and avove that faithy. They preceded and precessed to believe. We believed, and preceded, and prefersed to believe. We believed, and preceded, and prefersed to believe. We believed, and preceded, and prefersed to believe. We believed, and preceded on the Hamper of the confidence of the constitution of Scenegates by a judicial decision, why begin by oppiressing the chief subject of the appropriation of the dense, and for the mean needfal to a preparation of his defense, and foad him with indignatics which must deprive his main of his decense and far dense mealing the object were to desire the continuous of markind, deprive king of the mean needfal to a preparation of his defense, and foad him with indignatics which must fail. None could be degraded by unmerited insait heaped o Mr. Davis denies that secession is treason, and quotes

Burke's ignorance of "how an indictment against a whole people can be framed," and Vattel's dictum that when a nation separates into new parts, each setting up a government, their quarrel should be settled as "though it were a difference between two separate nations." Approving the conciliatory policy, he remarks that if it had not been for the liberal policy of Grant, "my people would have continued the war a year longer."

Mr. Johnson, he believes, being a Southern man, can not do as much for the South as would Mr. Lincoln probhis "morbidity sensitive pride," as a "Democrat of conviction and self-assertion," while "sitting with associates, many of whom he knew pretended to aristocracy," and

and saistocracy. "Birth is a guarantee we do not ignore in raising stock, nor should we in growing men." At the Kurth, "the basis of political promounces has been money with regard to the late President Lincola".

More important, perhaps, than any passage in the book James Brooks, Renjamin Wood, J James Brooks, Renjamin Wood, J J. M. Kaspp and Morris Phillips.

DAVIS ON MR. LINCOLN. first, and secondly loquaciousness, elirontery, and the arts

gard or admiration, but paying a simple and sincere tribute to his goodness of character, honesty of purpose, and Christian from as his multiplied cares and labors would permit. Behind Mr. Linceln during his first term stood an infinitely more objectionable and loss scrapulous successor (Mr. Hamilat); and the blow that struck down the Fresident of the United States would place that successor in power. When Mr. Lincoln was reinaugurated, the cause of his people was hopeless, or very nearly so—the struggle only justifiable in oun-tinuance by its better attitude for obtaining terms; and from mo ruler the United States could have, might terms so gener ous have been expected. Mr. Lincoln was hind of heart, naturally lenging for the glory and repose of a second term to be spent in peace. Mr. Johnson, being from the South dare not offer such liberal treatment, bis motives would be impageed. In every embittered national struggle, proposals to memaliance the rival representatives were common, committing from different classes of men, with different motives; from spies of the enemy, wishing to obtain cridence how such proposals would be received; from fanatics, religious or patrictic, believing the act would prove acceptable to Heaven, from innatica, driven mad by sufferings connected with the struggle; and from boastful and often cowardly desperadoes, seeking gold and notoristy by attempting, or premising to attempt, the crime. At the time it occurred, Mr. Lincoln's death, even by natural causes, would have been a serious injury to the prospects of the South; but the manner of his taking off, ironsying the Northern mind, was the last crowning calsmity of a deepadaring and defeated, though righteous cause.

Pradently, we think, Mr. Davis forbears to recell his

Prodently, we think, Mr. Davis forbears to recall his own bitter denunciations of Mr. Lancoln in the crisis of the past struggle. If his speeches be reported right, he too held his great antagonist up to the ridicule of the Southern people. But language such as the foregoing may go far to east suspicion on the evidence given in the sination trial, especially that in relation to the telegram received by Davis at Charlottesville, announcing Mr. Lincoln's death. It was affirmed by an eye witness that Davis then exulted over the murder; but others who were with him at the time declare that he heard the news in silence, and singularly without one comment.

Mr. Davis's brief explanation of the cruelties practiced oward prisoners in the South will reanaken a painful We are content to remark that he fails as yet to account for the monstrous measure of the crimes perpetrated at Andersonville and Salisbury: DAVIS ON ANDERSONVILLE.

DAVIS ON ANDRISONATION.

There was food in the Confederacy, but no means for its collection, the holders hiding it after the currency had become depreciated; and, if collected, then came the difficulty of its transportation. Their railroads were covertaxed, and the rolling-stock soon gave out. They could not feed their own troops; and prisoners of war in all countries and ages have had cause of complaint. Some of his people confined in the West and at Lookout Point had been nearly starred at a contraction of the confined in the West and at Lookout Point had been nearly starred at the confined the confined that the west was the confined in the West and at Lookout Point had been nearly starred at have had cause of companies. Some of the West and at Lookout Point had been nearly starved at certain times, though he well knew, or well believed, full prison rations had been ordered and paid for in these cases. Herd men together in idianess within an inclosure, their arms taken from them, their organization look, without employment for their time, and you will find it difficult to keep them in good health. They were ordered to receive precisely the same rations given to the troops guarding them, but dishouest Commissaries and Provost Marshaus were not confined to any people. Househess the prisoners on both sides often suffered that the officers having charge of them might grow rich; but wherever such dishonesty could be brought some, prompt publishment followed. Gen. Winder and Col. Northron did the best they could, he belleved; but both were poorly obeyed or ascended by their suborthustes. To hold the responsible for such annutherized privations was both cruel and aboutd. He issued order after order on the subject, and, conscious of the extreme afficienty of feeding the prisoners made the most like-rol effects for exchange—almost willing to accept any terms that would release his people from their borden. Non-exchange, however, was the policy adopted by the Federal Government—

Our final extract shows that Mr. Davis's judgment of the negro is materially different, in one respect, from that of some of the reconstructionists who waste their crocodile orrows over his extinction:

DEVIS ON THE NEGRO AND HIS CAPACITIES. Speaking of the negroes, Mr. Davis remarked, as regards their future, he saw no reason why they must die out, unless remaining dile. It herded together in idencess and fifth, as in the villages established by our military power, the small pox licentionumess and drunkenness would make short work of them. But remaining on the plantations, as heretefore, and employed for wages, they were a doctle and precreative people, altogether differing from the Indians, and not likely to die out like the latter. Their laber was needed, and though they could not multiply so fast in freedom as under their furner wholesome restraints, he saw no good argument for their dying out.

dying out.

In ten years, or perhaps less, the South will have recovered the pecuniary losses of the war. It has had little capital in mann-factures. Its capital was in land and hearces. The land remains productive as over. The negroes remain, but their labor has to be paid for. Before the war, there had been 4,000,000 negroes, average value, 8500 each, or total value, 82,000,000,000. This was all gole, and the interest upon it, which had been the profits of the negroe labor in excess of his cest for food, dothing and medicines. Still their labor remains, and with this, and much European labor as will be impacted and such Northern labor as must flow south, the profits of the Southern stapics will not be long in responing material prosperity.

It will interest, and possibly discuchant some of our foreign-born citizens to hear that Mr. Davis regards Fenianism as " a farce to make angels weep." We have further personal views of Buchasan and Pierce, and once the e prisoner alludes to the " tinkle of Mr. Seward's bell." In Mrs. Davis's letters to Dr. Craven, twe read that the prisoner's faithful colored servant bravely knocked down a man for speaking ill of his master, which should prove, we think, to Mr. Davis's satisfaction, the capacity of colored men for suffrage. In these letters, which are gracefully and piquantly written, the child of the prisoner is held up to sympathy as having once been told by a rity and greatly original force of character;" touches upon spiteful woman from Maine that his father was "a rogue, a liar and an assassin," who would "soon be hanged," and n the streets to sing "We'll hang Jeh Davis on a crab apple tree." To add to these insults, a negro soldier once leveled his gun at Mrs. Davis's

laughter to shoot her for calling him "uncle! Mr. Davis, of course, believes that it would be better to surrender the blacks at once to the protection and control of the States, and has, it may be supposed, no particular liking for Abelitionists and philanthropists, to whom he attributes the "irregularities" of the negro. Under the law of compensation, he thinks the negroes must suffer for

their freedom.

He was sorry for the poer negroes with his whole he art. The fature might possibly better their condition—in the next generation not in this, but to him, the freed slaves seemed like cage bred hirds enjoying their first bour of liberty, but certain to pay a terrible penalty for it when night and Winter came, and they knew neither where to find foud or shelter. DAVIS ON THE SOUTHERN LEADERS.

Alleding to some of the Southern leaders who had fled to Mexico, Mr. Davis said their flight was "an act of cowardice-an evasion of duty only to be excelled by suicide. They had been instrumental in bringing the evils of military subjugation on the people, and should remain to share their burdens. . . . The scheme of a political settlement in Mexico was preposterous in practice. . . . No settlers could be imagined less fitted for the requirements of a new colony than a body of embittered politicians, still sore and smarting from a conflict in which they had incurred defeat."

Independent of its interest as a story of captivity, some consideration is due to what we have no doubt is a conscientions report of the sayings of a man at least noteworthy. It may be said of many men that they are both better and worse than they seem, and Mr. Davis is a phenomenal exception to the general rule of distinguished men, if his character and aims have not been misconceived. The reader of Dr. Craven's book may learn by suggestion some of the best and the worst of Mr. Davis's intellectual traits; and we are disposed to give fair hearing to Dr. Craven's assurance, that " Mr. Davis is remarkable for the kindliness of his nature and his fidelity to his friends," is too large, if for no other reason than that human nature, and especially with great popular leaders, is too vast an estate to be given wholly to evil of mind and morais. Many things, however, firmly remain, for which no account has been given, and which cannot be explained away by a diary in which Mr. Davis figures as his own only witness.

CITY NEWS.

MUSIC AT CENTRAL PARK .- The Central Park Commissioners announce that if the weather is fine there will be sile on the mall at the Park to-day, at 34 o'clock p. to , by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. Dodworth The following is the programme:

The following is the programme:

1. March—Fur Konig and Vaterland.

2. Observate to Allessandro Stradolia.

4. Welfer-lawlatelian at b Bance.

4. Quartet and chorus from Die Welbert.

5. Quickstep—Flung to the Winds.

6. Overture to Merry Wives of Windson.

7. The Sterilans Polks.

6. Grand Sciention from Lurible.

9. Oud-tibe—Neus Melcollons.

10. Oud-tibe—Neus Melcollons.H. B. DadwerthW. V. Wellage 9 Quadrille - Neue Melodiene 10. Pars Sange-Vale of Rest. 11. Kate Kerney Waltzes 12. Burlesque Galops. Serious Mendeleschin

THE SATURDAY EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT .- A meeting of nurchants and others favorable to the closing of stores at 3 p. m. on Saturday during the Summer season, will be held at Clinton Hall, on Monday evening, the 15th last, at 8 o'clock. The following gentlemen will deliver addresses: C. Godfrey Ganther, Hornee Greeley, Richard O'Gorman, Junes Brooks, Benjamin Wood, Joseph Beach, Simon Stern

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY .- On Thursday morn of the demogogue," Elsewhere is the game estimate of | Of Mr. Libcoln be then apole, not in affected terms of re- | tag. Francisco Watelron an Italian sailor, boarding at No. |

60 Cherry-st., quarreled at No. 95 Cherry-st. with one Frank Marcoria, and the latter stabled hirs in the abdomen with a knife, inflicting a severe wound. "The assailant then field. The wounded man was conveyed to the New York Hospital where his wound was drossed.

STABBING AFFRAY BYTWEEN ITALIANS. - On Thursday night last a quarrel occurred in the hallway of the premises No. 10 Rose st., between two Italians named Demetrius Car. varding and Pando Dormo, which finally resulted in a fight, in which Dormo stabbed his opponent in the left breast with a dagger, inflicting a dangerous wound. After the stabbing the assellant fied, but was pursued by Michael Fyrank, who witassaliant fied, but was pursued by Michael Fyrank, who witnessed the difficulty, and Officer Moffat of the Fourth Precinct,
and, after a short chase, was captured by them, and taken to
the Station-Heure. The wounded man was removed to the
New York Hospital, where he now he is in a critical condition.
Yesterday Coroner Wildey was notified to take the antemortem examination of Carvardini, and his statement corroborated the account given above. The Jury rendered a wordist,
"that Demotrius Carvardini was injured by a stab wound
with a dirk knife, at the hands of Paulo Dorno, on the 14th day
of June, 1856." On the remultion of this verdict, the prisoner
was committed to the Tombs to await the result of the
wounded man's injuries. The accused is a native of Italy,
aged 44 years, and resides at No. 27 Oliver st.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY .- Early on Friday morning Officers Butcher and Fulbi, of the Sixteenth Precinct, saw for young men near the store of Mersts. James and Thomas Kydd, at No. 201 Eighth-ave. They were watched for some tin and as their actions were suspicious, two of them were taken and as their actions were suspicious, two of them were taken into custody, the others making their escape. The prisoners gave their names as John Rivington and James Gariand. In the possession of Rivington was found a "limmy." He had previously thrown away a bag contaming burglars tools. A similar bag was found in the yard of the premises, No. 201 Eighth ave., by Arthur Develin. It was subsequently found that the shutters of the store had been bored, and a bar removed. The prisoners were yesterday committed for trial by Justice Dodge.

FATALLY INJURED .- An inquest was yesterday held by Coroner Wildey, at No. 21 Thompson-st., on the body of Edward Elein, who died from the effect of injuries received on Wednesday last. On that day deceased and a number of Wednesday last. On that day deceased and a humber of other boys jumped upon a freight-car, which, with several others, was being drawn to the Hudson River Railroad Depot by a dummy engine. At the corner of West and Canalists, the deceased fen beneath the wheels of the car, which passed over him, causing death some time after. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, and recommended that in future the company employ brakemen to ride on each car and prevent persons from getting on them. Deceased was aged if years. [Announcements.]

"WHAT CAN I DO BEST! "-Men stumble into wrong pursuits and waste half their life in a struggle against disap-pointment and failure. Every man of common sense can do some-thing useful, and be successful, if he find the right place. PERMENOLoy should be consulted. Written charts, with advice, given daily by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A FORTUNE. It is now a little over four years, says the Rev. G. W. Lesch, since it was NY GOOD FORTENE to get one of your machines. It has done a great amount of work for correleves and others; Ass near needed any repairer said, in our estimation, is now better than a NW one of any other kind.—Letter to Willcox L. Gibbs S. M. Co.—Adsertizement.

Our neighbor "Max." has ascertained that the climate of Mexico is not healthful to persons of his temperament. We advise him to settle on a farm in Jersey and take Kent's East India Corpus regularly. The latter is said everywhere at 25 cents per ft. Dupat be. 104 Reads et. The great Broadway burgiary would have been prevented had the premises been protected with the Bunglan Alans Telegraph. It cannot be broken through without an elarm. E. ROLLES, No. 224 Broadway.

SHOBS.—Ladies', Missea' and Children's Boots, Shoes and Slippers, very nest, for pleasure trips, Special orders taken. Genta, and boys boots in variety. J. F. Withers. No. 326 Fourth ave., above Twenty eighth-st.

TURKISH BATHS, No. 12 Laight-st., are again open to the public, enlarged and improved. Hours: Gents, 6 to 6 a. m., to 9 p. m.; Leylies, 19 to 12 a. m. Sandays: Gents, 6 to 12 a. m.

NEW-JERSEY NEWS.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED .- Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, William Jones, a band on board the steamship Scotia, lying at the Cunard Dock, Jersey City, accidentally felt overhoard and was drowned before assistance could be rendered. The body was recovered about daylight, and an inquest held by Coroner Kirsten, which resulted in a verdict of death by drowning.

POLITICAL.-The Democracy of Hudson City held a meeting on Thursday night at John Leita's, on Beacon-are, and organized a Democratic club for the Fall campaign. The following offices were elected: President, Hon. G. D. Van Reiper; Vice Frendents: Jas. L. Baldwin, M. C. Brown, Jas. M. Wilson, Alex. French; Secretary, J. J. Gafney; Treasurer, Thomas Andrews.

FROM VERA CRUZ AND HAVAN FROM VERA CRIZ AND HAVANA—In steamship Manhattan—E. Rentivez, Manuel Formundez, Phillip Covent, Mrs. Holimper, Miss. Gara Witts, Jose Arvich and wife. L. A. Johnson, wife and two children Program Tries, Wen. Elliont, wife, 2 children and servant; O. B. Mayna degr and wife, Major M. M. Kimmel, Francis Moreso, Geo. Yanne, W. F. Santhy, F. Conte and wife, R. Roce, Louis Weile, May. E. Phelan and Schildren and Servant; O. Gallahan, W. F. G. Muller, wife and servant; L. Almeyder, C. Thompton, O. Dibloo, P. Miranda, E. Hidaga, T. Chilarid, May P. Holioway, Miss Katis Holloway, 1904 Zestvante; Miss Teresa Ruiz, Mischel Lopez and wife, F. Zolea, Miss Jeune Loraice, G. Belanbourt, A. Salar, D. Johnson, H. Kamp, S. Holly, M. Gireman, 2nd II in steerage.
FROM KINOSTON, Jan—in Steamship Taisman—William R. Redwood, Alom Pinto, 21, Ahm. Pinto, 15, Mee J. G. Gordon, A. Crassweil, J. W. Harland, J. Small, and the Rev. Mr. Hyans.

Lutest Ship News.

Eteamship Tallaman (Rt.), Smith, Kinzstan (Jam.) June 6, with mides, and pass to Ribon & Nunez. June 12, in lat. 34 03, long. 72 37, passed a Russian bork, steering N.

High Vongsard, Rossell, Liverpool May 19, with mides, and thy assets to Howkind & Frontinghem. June 4 in lat. 43 55, long. 40 05 signaled. British ship Hinda, from Genos for Quebes, 29 days out; 3th mast, in lat. 43, long. 51, ship Hemisphere, from Liverpool for New York; 11th inst., in lat. 41 22, long. 64 40, steamships Patton, and Brazilian, both boned E.

bing Asia (Brem.), Wendehorst, Bremen 77 days, with moise and 772 pees to Super Bree. Tabal Cain tof Vermouth, Me.), Storing Neuvitas 16 days, with &c., to Brett, Son & Co. The T. B. was 8 days N of listlerss,

steper, &c., to Brieft, Son & Co. The T. R. was b days N of Hatterse, with light winds and calins. Schr. William S. Baker (of Gloncester), Pearce, Baracon 7 days, with fruit to J. & T. Fearesll, Jane 13, saw British bark William, bound in to the Cheespeake. Lett sohr, Asielia and Laura, for New York, 10th last, sohrs, Levisia, and Thebe, for New York, 10th last, sohrs, Levisia, and Thebe, for New York 15th. Schr. J. Randolph, New Bedford for Elizabethpott. Schr. J. Scott, Collins, Providence for Rondout, Schr. Marc, Reily, Machias 6 days, with spars to Holycke & Murray, Schr. Alec Sersation, Gladwin, Elizabethpott for New Haven. Schr. Str. Williams, Haike, Georgetown, D. C. Schr. S. J. Hoyt, Gramer, Baltimore, Schr. S. T. Williams, Haike, Georgetown, D. C. Schr. S. J. Hoyt, Gramer, Baltimore, Schr. John Lonthall, Martin, Virginia, Schr. May Farter, Parker, Virginia, Schr. Ark Wetmore, Lippinestt, Georgetown, D. C. BELOW.

One ship and one batk, the names of which have not yet been sacer-

The sloop Belle of Cape Ann (of Reckport), from Elizabethpert, bound to an Eastern port, while passing through Hell Gete this morning (without a pilot), strock on Hallett's Point, knocking a hole in her bettom. She was taken to Woolsey's Dock, where she now lies full of water.

of water.

SPOKEN.

June 2, in lat. 44 50, long, 50905, schr. Syron (of Roston), Devereaux, with 250 unfotels of fish.

June 3, in lat. 42, long, 51, ship Hemisphere, from Liverpool for Jame S, in lat. 42, long. 51, whip Hemisphere, from Liverpool for New-York. June 11, in lat. 41 22, long. 64 40, steamships Fulton and Brazilian,

PERMANENT AND WIDE-SPREAD SUCCESS
18 THE BEST EVIDENCE OF THE
GOODNESS OF BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

They should be in every family, ready for use on the first sympton This method will often save life.

REMEMBER THE CHOLERA MUST BE TREATED AS A POISON And your safety demands it should be get rid of without delay.

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In fact all sickness, is the consequence of ACTIVE IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD. Observe my usine in the Government Stamp in white letters.

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Owing to the improssibility of completing the mechanical effects to be introduced in the grand extravagues of the .

SHEEPS FOOT, SHEEPS FOOT,

BUISLAY FAMILY,

which was to have been produced at the

NEW BOWERY THEATER

on Saturday, June 10, 1805, the manager has been compelled to postpone its first representation till.

All tickets issued for Saturday Afternoon or Evening will be recoived on Monday, or the money will be refunded on application at
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It is easy of digestion, and a delicitors and most nutritious SUMMER FOOD.

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We are closing out our stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLUTHING at very low prices, to make room for extensive sitera-tions in building. A fine opportunity for Gentlemen and Boys to re-plenish their warduch for Summer.

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A positive and specific remedy for all diseases originating from an IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, and for all (hereditary) DIS-EASES transmitted from PARENT TO CHILD.

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This taint (ware prease and acquired), filling life with unteld mis ery, is by all usual modical remedies incurable.

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FEELING OF WEARINESS, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS.

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Erudicates, root and breach, all Eruptive Diseases of the Skin Has

ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, and all other difficulties of this kind, which so much disfigure the ou ward appearance of both males and females, often making them a

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Either of the Pace, Neck, or Female Breast, and should be taken soon as the swelling is desected, thus preventing their breaking, and producing troublesome Discharging Sores, which disfigure so many of which depends upon a Scrofulous countitution. These cases soo cover by taking a few doese of the Life Symp.

All scrafulous persons suffering from General Debility, Emeriation Dyspepsia and Dropsy of the limbs, abdomen, and in the female, metion and Ulceration of the Uteres, are permanently cured by Conetitution Life Syrup. The disease known as Gottre or Swelled Neck. the Life Syrap will remove enlirely. The remedy should be taken for some time, as the distance is exceedingly chronic and stubborn, and will not be removed without extra effort.

Tumors of the Ovarier, Tumors of the Bresst, and swelling of other clands of the body, will be completely reduced without resorting to the knife, or operations of any kind.

Epileptic Fits, Sympathetic or Organic Diseases of the Heart, as pulpitation, Disease of the Valves, producing a grating or filing seand, (persons suffering from any acute pain in the region of the heart), will be greatly relieved by Constitution Life Syrup.

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Either of the Nosa, THROAT, TONGUE, SPINE, FORESHAD OF SCALE, no remedy has ever proved its equal. MOTH PATCHES upon the female face depending upon the diseased action of the liver are very unpleasant to the young wife and mother. A few bottles of CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP will cer-

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THE RICH AND POOR are liable to the same diseases. Nature and Science have made the

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP for the benefit of all. PURE BLOOD

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